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THURSDAY.....JULY 1, 1886.

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Has Daylight Come?

[Passing through the streets of Paris in the early morn I heard a beautiful blind girl say to her companion: "When they took Jacques away as a soldier he promised he should return at daylight. Has daylight come?"—*Extract from a letter.*]

Pause but awhile and let me lingering feel
Night's mournful shadows into darkness steal,
Ere rises in the streets the restless hum
Of commerce and the cries which all reveal
Brothers tost 'tis dawn. Has daylight come?

In fertile fields the grass is fresh and fair,
Beneath the pendant blossoms everywhere
The oxen stand, in rill-soaked sedges some;
The feeblest insect fluttering thro' the air
Can see the golden dawn. Has daylight come?

Each wandering bird that sings on bending spar
Pits its swift wings and pipes a roundelay,
And I, alas! with patient eyes and numb,
Pass on, and ever my sad lot bewray—
Will no one tell me if the daylight's come?

I hear the measured tramp of martial feet!
My heart! My heart! Life's anguish is complete—
I cannot list to yonder rolling drum—
Has well I loved— Whose footstep in the street?—
Men mock my woe. Will daylight never come?

Love, hold me fast; I feel your lingering tears
Put out the sorrow of the lonely years."
She fainting falls, as he, in anguish dumb,
Looks down to her fond lips and dimly hears
Her parting whisper: "Lo! the daylight's come!"

—*G. R. Burgin.*

The Land of the Afternoon.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
Watching the sunlit western sky.
What sees he in the blue depths there,
Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely towers and castles high,
There are gardens fairer than human ken,
There are happy children thronging by,
Radiant women and stately men,
Singing with voices of sweet attune
The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud
That floats where the azure islands are,
And he sees a homestead grey and loved
And a hand that beckons him afar.
A cheek of roses and hair of gold!
O, eyes of heaven's divinest blue!
They have ye lain in the graveyard mould.
But love is infinite, love is true;
He will find her—yes, it *must* be *soon*:
They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon.

The sky has changed and a wreck of cloud
Is driving athwart its troubled face,
The golden mist is a trailing shroud;
It is cold and bleak in the garden place.
The old man smiles and droops his head.
The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow,
The sunset radiance has appeared
Over every wasted feature now.
He sigh exhaled like a breath in June—
He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

At Greenville, Miss., on the 25th ult., Robert Dillard and James Emmet, both colored, were hanged for murder.

At Scale, Ala., George H. Davis was hanged on the 25th ult. for the murder of Wm. McLellan, *alias* Archie Reed, last spring.

At Pittsburg the great strike of nailers, which has lasted over a year, was settled at a conference of manufacturers and their employes on the 25th ult.

At the Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in Atlanta, on the 24th ult., Bishop Becker confirmed a class of 118 young persons, about 50 being boys. The rite was performed in most impressive manner.

The Rev. Charles Reilly, D. D., treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has received £12,000 to Justin McCarthy and Joseph Biggar, treasurers of the Parliamentary fund. This makes in all some $225,000 sent Dr. Reilly since the Boston convention.

The eleven-year-old girl of Dale, in the department of Jura, who was bitten by a dog on April 27, placed under treatment by Pasteur, of Paris, and returned home, it is now announced, died of hydrophobia on June 17. This proves that Pasteur's treatment is not infallible.

The Republican State executive committee of Kentucky held a long session in Louisville on the 24th ult., and decided to nominate candidates in every Congressional district in the State. A call was also made for John W. Yerkes, of Danville, to oppose Joseph Barber, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Charles L. Bodendirck, Anarchist, who went to Justice White's house in Chicago last March and demanded $25 as part of what he was entitled to if the distribution *a la Commune* was made, has been found guilty by the jury in Judge Rodger's court. He was indicted for robbery, and the jury fixed his punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Eight Socialist leaders, some of whom were candidates at the last elections, have been arrested in Milan on the charge of inciting revolt. Many Socialists have been arrested in other cities. Operatives' associations have been dissolved everywhere in Italy, and a good impression has been produced thereby.

The Chamber of Deputies, in Paris, has appointed a special commission of eleven members to inquire into and report upon the merits of the proposed bill to enable the Panama Canal Company to raise $120,000,000 by means of a lottery loan. Eight of the eleven members are known to be hostile to the measure, while the other three favor it.

The works of the American Forcite Powder Company, on the shore of Lake Hopatcong, Morris county, N. J., were entirely destroyed by fire and explosion on Monday afternoon, the 21st ult. The explosion was heard for miles around and scattered burning portions of the building in every direction. All the buildings used in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives were entirely destroyed. Only one person was injured, and he not seriously. Loss $100,000.

Louis Perdright, a native of France, who had resided at Carenero, La., for the past six years, committed suicide at that place on the night of the 23rd ult., by taking laudanum. After his death it was discovered that he had left a will, bequeathing $1,000,000 to two daughters in France. In his last writings he stated that his real name was Count de Chatelaines d'Uize, with which name he had signed his will. He left a request for Marquis de Castelres to settle his affairs. He was about 50 years of age.

THE "CROOKS."

ADVERTISING ALWAYS PAYS.

What a Reporter Saw and Heard among the "Queer" Characters of New York.

Allan Foreman's New York Letter.

Your reporter, at the invitation of a metropolitan lawyer of considerable reputation, made the rounds the other night of the abodes of the "Crooks," and picked up some strange points.

"Advertising pays," commented a handsome young fellow, with a drawl in his voice and a drooping blonde mustache. "Last spring I had nothing to do and only about $200 in my pockets. I knew if I stayed in New York I should blow it in at faro, so I decided to take a run up to Poughkeepsie. I provided myself before going with a lot of photographs of good-looking girls, and put up at the best hotel in the place. Then I sent a 'personal' advertisement to a big newspaper in New York, Philadelphia and Boston:

A YOUNG lady recently graduated from Vassar, possessing decided dramatic ability, but no money, wishes to meet a liberal, honorable gentleman, who will assist her in fitting for the stage. Address VIOLA, box 18, Poughkeepsie P. O.

"The answers came in perfect stacks. I did not know there were so many enthusiastic patrons of the drama. I carefully selected the best and opened a correspondence. I can write a lady's hand. After I had hooked my fish I sent on a photograph. Then I explained that I would need from $25 to $100 to get to New York, Boston or Philadelphia, as the case might be, and as I thought my victim would stand, and the notes began to come in. I cleared over $1,100 in two weeks, and concluded to close things up. I wrote to my New York admirers that I would come to town by a certain train, and asked each to meet me at the Grand Central depot with a red rose in his left buttonhole, for identification. As I walked down the platform I was greeted by the comical sight of no less than forty well-dressed men, with red roses in their left buttonholes, each trying to look unconcerned and each suspecting all the others."

"Very clever," commented one of the group, "and served the old rascals right, too. But I think Archie's picture trick was about as neat as any."

"What was that?" I inquired.

"Why, you know, Archie is a very clever fellow, belongs to a good family, is a Harvard graduate; he's always up to some scheme which is simply Napoleonic in its boldness," replied the first speaker. "Not long ago an old gentleman, who is a wealthy iron manufacturer out West and a great art collector, came to New York and registered at one of the big uptown hotels.

"Archie had his eye on him, and early the next morning called. He saw the old gentleman and represented himself as special partner in the firm of Goupil & Co. The house was in financial difficulties, he said, having made large purchases of expensive foreign works of art and were winding up their affairs. This was, however, a secret and not yet known to any of the employes of the firm. They were quietly selling off the pictures now in the gallery at a great sacrifice, and knowing the old gentleman to be a great admirer of art, he had ventured to state the case frankly to him. The old gentleman was highly flattered and pleased, and accompanied Archie down to Goupil's and went through the gallery. Archie is thoroughly posted on art matters, and offered the pictures at what the old gentleman knew to be about half their value. Before he left he had ordered about $7,000 worth of paintings at Archie's reduced prices. 'Now,' said Archie, 'we know you to be perfectly good, so if you will give us your check for $3,000 to bind the purchase we will have the pictures packed and shipped to you at once, and you can remit the balance at any time within thirty days.' The old gentleman drew the check, and Archie went up to the cashier's desk, borrowed a piece of paper and wrote out a formal receipt, which he gave to the old gentleman, who went off in high glee over his purchases. Archie cashed the check at once and took a trip to Florida for recreation. Of course the pictures were not sent. Goupil's people had no idea of winding up, and the old gentleman was obliged to pocket his loss."

"That is better than representing yourself to be a needy artist and selling $2 oil daubs in $1 Dutch gold frames for $25 or $50 each through the country," remarked one of the party.

"Decidedly. There is more money in it. Besides, picture peddling is too much like book canvassing," assented another.

"Well, judicious advertising is the best game, after all," remarked the speaker. "There are hundreds of fellows all over the country making good livings out of advertising the old dodge of 'How to Become Rich,' and the public seem to be totally forgetful of the fact that if a man knew how to get rich he'd do it himself, and not waste his time and money in advertising."

The conversation became desultory, and the company began to break up, but I had heard enough to convince me that there is a large class of men, larger than any one supposes, who devote their time and talents, which are of no mean order, to swindling their fellow-men. New schemes are constantly being invented, and the old ones being cast aside. As one of the party remarked as I left:

"About the only safe rule to go by is that whenever a man offers you $2 worth for $1 there is a swindle somewhere."

His justification of himself and his fellows is not without weight:

"Any man who is willing to buy what he supposes to be an honest $2 worth for $1 must either suppose that the goods were stolen or that the seller is crazy. In either case he deserves to be taken in. In the large majority of cases the crooks live upon men who would be crooks themselves if they had the brains or the courage."

The Disappearance of Buffalos.

Twenty years ago the chief feature of the plains beyond the Missouri was the countless herds of buffalo everywhere to be seen. Now all have disappeared. Theodore Roosevelt says there are not 4,000 buffalos in America. It is said one may travel 1,000 miles on the plains and never be out of sight of a dead buffalo nor within sight of a live one. But *Harper's Bazar* has the curious statement that a new species of buffalo is developing in the woody, precipitous regions of the mountain ranges; it shuns the open plains, lives in small herds, is endowed with great activity, and is a clear case of the "survival of the fittest."

THE REGENT.

History of the Famous French Jewel.

The only time the Regent was ever stolen was in the celebrated robbery of the Garde-meuble, when both the blue diamond and the Sance disappeared, only to turn up forty years afterward. The thief, however, wisely declined to trouble himself with a two-million-and-a-half-dollar-gem.

This robbery, the most remarkable on record, occurred in September, 1792. It had been the custom to exhibit the crown jewels of France to the people the first Tuesday in every month of the spring and autumn, but in 1792 the government then existing concluded to take the risk in those troublous times and had them removed to the Garde-meuble, where they were sealed up and kept under strong guard. Within a month Paris was electrified by the news that the repository had been rifled and everything of value taken. The locks were not picked, and to this day the manner of the robbery remains a mystery. A servant maid, walking along the Rue Florentin early in the morning, found a magnificent emerald lying in the street. She picked it up, and with the honesty characteristic of French servants in those days, handed it over to the police.

This led to the discovery of the loss. Naturally the excitement was tremendous and was increased on the day after the theft by a note conveyed to the keepers from the thieves saying that from motives of patriotism (?) as well as prudence, it had been determined to restore the Regent, and it would be found at a certain point in a ditch of the Allee des Veuves in the Champs Elysees. There was the queen of jewels found, along with an onyx vase of great value, also belonging to the regalia. At the time of the robbery the treasure consisted of 7,482 diamonds, 230 rubies, 150 emeralds, 135 sapphires, 71 topazes and 3 amethysts, besides numerous objects of art like the golden chapel of Richelieu, the Dauphin's jeweled-rattle, used by the royal children, etc.

But the blue diamond, as unique in its way as the Regent, and the Sanci were forever lost to France. Forty years afterward the Hope diamond reappeared in England, and was pronounced by experts to be the identical blue diamond of France. It had been bought in London by Mr. Hope, an English gentleman of wealth and a jewel collector. Its shape had been altered and a large piece taken off one side, making it regular in shape. It was done so skillfully that connoisseurs at once concluded that the value of the piece was known by the persons who had cut it, and it would eventually turn up. It did. Many years afterward two blue diamonds, exact matches with each other and with the Hope diamond, were placed in the Duke of Brunswick's collection and were pronounced to have been originally one and the same stone. The piece taken off had been again subdivided, and the blue diamond is now in three pieces. The Sanci diamond reappeared about 1820 as the property of Count Demidoff, the Russian Rothschild, who spent most of his life in Paris. A lawsuit resulted from it, but it was adjudged to be the property of the Demidoffs, who had paid eighty thousand pounds for it.

Exclusive of the Regent diamond, the jewels are valued at about fifty-six millions of francs, or $11,200,000. The collection dates back to the days of Anne of Bretagne—the Charlemagne clasp having been found less than a century ago—and its last contributor was the Empress Eugenie. A very marked distinction was made between the right of the French sovereigns to use and to possess the crown jewels. They could have set them in any way they liked, but it was a matter for the Council of State when any personal jewels were to be set with them. Marie Antoinette had a magnificent parure of rubies, which was her individual property. She wished to add to it certain of the crown jewels which were of no great historic or pecuniary value. Louis XVI., after laying it before the Council of State, was required or permitted to pay over the value of the crown jewels which the Queen desired to use into the treasury.

Washington's Private Secretary.

Randolph, in Philadelphia Times.

In the Congressional Cemetery, one mile east of the Capitol, among the silent resting-places of vice presidents, generals, commodores, jurists and others whose names are familiar in the country's history, lie the ashes of Tobias Lear. The name of Mr. Lear in the office of private secretary is associated with that of Washington from 1785 down to the death of that great citizen. Mr. Lear was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. When Washington became President he accompanied him from Mount Vernon. He superintended the removal of the President's effects to Philadelphia in the fall of 1790, and was his companion at his desk and table and in his private walks. At the expiration of the President's term he accompanied his chief to Mount Vernon and received from his lips his dying words. In giving an account of the last scenes in the life of America's first citizen and President, Mr. Lear says that Washington, turning his face towards him, said, freely: "I am just going. Have me decently buried and do not let my body be put into the ground in less than three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" The dying General's hand softly rested in the hand of his weeping Secretary. Clasping that noble hand, which had wielded the sword and the pen of his country's freedom, to his bosom, Mr. Lear replied: "I understand you. Your will shall be executed." "'Tis well," gasped the dying Washington. A few moments more and his hand falling upon the couch gave signs that the spirit of mortality had vanished. The weeping widow said to Secretary Lear: "Is he gone?" "He is," was the sad reply. "'Tis well. All is now over. I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through." In 1801 Mr. Lear was appointed Consul General to San Domingo, and figured in other consular and diplomatic capacities, and died in the city of Washington, in 1816, while holding the position of accountant of the War Department. Washington, in his will, gave his Secretary the use of one of his farms rent free during his life.

Charles Lamb said he would give a trifle to know, historically and authentically, who was the greatest fool that ever lived.

Begin your web, and God will supply you with thread.

ARP'S BIRTHDAY.

DOMESTIC FIDELITY AND CONTENTMENT.

Happy, Healthy Children—The Delights of Country Life.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

We are having some birthdays now, for Mrs. Arp and I are both June bugs. That is to say, I am a bug and she is a butterfly I reckon. I won't call her a bug, though she does june around sometimes when things go wrong. She had a birthday last week, and I would tell how old she was if I was quite sure she would never be a widow. She thinks I would marry again at the drop of a hat, but declares she wouldn't, and says something about a burnt child dreading the fire. But she don't mean that, I know, and the honest reason is that she is afraid she could never find another man like me. It would take her a long time to train another fellow and get him up to any standard of uxorial docility. A young man will train, but one over thirty won't train worth a cent. The training is on the other side then, and she had just as well surrender to the inevitable.

We had the birthday and gathered all the children but one. There were nine of them here, and some grandchildren and some friends, and we had a good time. I saluted Mrs. Arp on her cheek soon in the morning. She always turns her cheek to me now, but she didn't use to by no means. I made up her bed for her and swept the room for her and flew around amazing. We had music, and played cards, and went a-fishing, and eat spring chickens and huckleberry pie, and talked, and the boys said smart things and told of exploits and escapes, and their mother and sisters thought they were the smartest boys in the world. If a boy sneezes his mother thinks it smart. Mrs. Arp thinks her boys are an improvement on the old man, but my ambition is for the girls to be as smart as their mother. There is no room for improvement on that line. Not long ago I went off and was gone a month. When I came back I had a warm welcome, and everything was calm and serene. I played king and autocrat for two or three days, and strutted around with the same consequential airs I had worn over in Carolina. But they don't last long at my house, and now I am in my normal state of sweet humility. A man must go away from home to put on airs. In fact, it is a good idea for the woman to go too sometimes, just for a change. Folks get sorter common to one another from continuous presence. Absence may conquer young love, but it refreshes the old. I know a lady whose husband is a surgeon in the navy, and he is generally gone two years, and stays at home two months when he comes. "How do you stand it?" said I. "I would just as leave have no husband at all."

"Oh," said she, "I think it is just splendid. I am so glad to see him when he comes, and I look forward to it with so much pleasure. I don't see what those wives whose husbands are always with them have to think about and hope for. I am sure I would get awful tired of having a man hang around home all the year round. It would be so monotonous. Two months in two years is just about right, and besides, you know, the doctor sends me plenty of money, and that makes up for his absence."

It is fruit time now. There are cherries, and dewberries, and huckleberries, and raspberries, and the sugar just flies all the time. Every morning before breakfast, while Carl is milking and Jessie is practicing her music, I pick the raspberries and fill a tumbler for each of them to take to school, and I sprinkle them all over with sugar. I go with them as far as the footlog over the creek, and in the evening I go to meet them, and we come by the dewberry patch and have a good time. They will think about that walk to school as long as they live, and it will always be a pleasant memory. They hunt hens' nests and guineas' nests when they are at home, and come to the house with their hats full of eggs. We will begin to cut oats tomorrow, and they will find some partridge eggs and be happy. School will be out next week, and then for blackberries to make jam and jelly. They can pick all day and scratch all night, and keep fat and healthy.

Country life has a charm for town folks, and they look forward to the time when they can retire from work and settle down on a farm. My friend Judge Branham came to see us yesterday, and took off his coat and hung it on a nail in the piazza and stuck his feet on the railing and rested—rested—that's the word. We talked over the good old days and we paid tribute to the dead, the friends who had left us, and we discussed the living, and we talked a little politics, and we wandered over the farm and along the creek and branches and watched the minnows dodging around, and he said in a whisper, "I almost wish I was a boy again." If Judge Bleckley had been along I think we all three would have gone in swimming. Judge Branham said he knew every hole in the baptising branch, as it was called, down in Putnam. He could go right now and catch a cat in one hole and a perch in another—the lineal descendants of the same fish he used to catch in the long ago. He knew the very spot where he pulled out an eel—the first one he ever caught—and he thought it was a snake and threw down the pole and ran for his life. "Those were good times," said he, "and these are good times, too; let us apologise for the bad and enjoy all the good that we can. Love, pity and contentment will make anybody happy."

What a gentle, genial comfort it is to be visited by an old friend! Not a formal call, but a good, honest, loving visit—a visit that pays double, for it pays him that gives and him that doth receive; it is twice blessed, and for a season renews our youth and leaves a sweet odor after it has passed.

A Novelist with $200,000.

From the Springfield Union.

What is called "literary Washington" has a sensation in the presence of Miss Amelia Reeves, a young novelist and the author of "A Brother of Dragons." She dresses in black, wears diamonds, boycotts bangs and frizzes, converses charmingly, descends from one of the first families in Virginia and has a fortune of $200,000. Several masculines are understood to have expressed a willingness to husband Miss Reeves and her property, but she thinks she can take care of herself so far.

Women like men a good deal more than they respect them.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

The Historic Meeting of Lee and Grant.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The dignity and formality of Washington was in some respects reproduced in Gen. Lee. Gen. Grant speaks of his magnificent appearance on the morning of his surrender. On that day Gen. Lee put on a perfectly new and splendid uniform. He wore the jewelled sword presented to him by the State of Virginia, and the gold spurs left him by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, on his death-bed. Eye-witnesses say that the composure of his manner was marvellous, and they also say that of Gen. Grant reflects immortal honor upon him—that instead of the triumph and elation which a mean soul would have exhibited, he was silent and almost embarrassed in the presence of his conquered enemy. These two men, tried, one by the greatest defeat, and the other by the greatest victory, the world ever saw, were far removed from the contemptible humiliation on the one side and the greedy exultation on the other of lesser souls.

Gen. Lee's wisdom in his retirement reveals more to admire the closer it is contemplated. He rightly felt that money could not elevate, any more than the want of it could detract from him. What he had done was done. If he lived in a hovel he would still be one of the greatest figures of his age. He was then a very poor man, although he had the purse of every man at the South to draw upon. He was besought to join commercial enterprises, where any sum would be paid him, and nothing required of him except the use of his name, but he steadily refused. Then the same thing was asked of his sons, but their father forbade them. He had advised his men to "go home and go to work," and he set the first example with his own children. They each had some land, and they began to work their plantations for a living. Gen. Lee was then offered what might have been captivating to him—high command in foreign armies. He was notified privately and called on through the foreign press to go to Europe, where the greatest strategist of his age would have found a notable place, while the wars between 1865 and 1870 were impending.

But those who thought him capable of this, little knew Gen. Lee. He had cast his lot with his people, and with them he had agreed to live and die. Then a committee of English gentlemen, with the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Beresford Hope at the head, offered him a splendid estate in any part of England which he might select, in fee, and guarantee to him an income of five thousand pounds as long as he should live. This too, was gratefully declined. He was overwhelmed with gifts which he returned, and his bills were sent to him receipted so often before they were paid that his business had to be transacted through third parties. He accepted, however, the place of President of Washington University at Lexington, which had been endowed by Washington himself. Its name was changed to Washington and Lee. The salary was $3,000. On this modest sum he lived and supported his family—an instance of public virtue unsurpassed in all time. He was said to be the hardest-working member of the faculty, and up to the very moment of the paralytic stroke which caused his death he attended to a multitude of small affairs with the same energy and prudence he had displayed in the command of a great army.

The Old Party Leaders.

Ben Perley Poore in Sunny South.

The Capitol has never been more crowded than it was on the last night of the Hayes administration, when the thousands who had come to witness the inauguration of Garfield wanted to take a look at the national law makers. They generally began with the Senate Chamber, where the Republican leaders were Dawes, of Massachusetts, with silvery hair, clean-shaven cheeks and puritanical earnestness; Beck, of Kentucky, with clustering, dark hair, hard-headed, hard-jointed and hard to beat; Plumb, of Kansas, young, plain, and Western from the hem of his short pantaloons to the comfortable slouch of his hat; Don Cameron, small, puny in appearance, remarkable for nothing but his little sack coat, which was always too short for millionaire elegance; Gen. Burnside, foreign, portly, with the original Burnside whiskers, white as wool, matching his heavy mustache and the silken fringe around his bald and ruddy crown; Senator Logan, like a charcoal sketch against the gilded wall of the Senate Chamber, bold of outline and dusky haired; Senator Bruce, round-faced, brilliant orbed and sepia-hued; Conkling, a good fabric and originally a handsome ornamental design, but washed out then, like the pretty Dolly Varden cambries, which after a strong soap-suds show a faint and streaked semblance of what before was gorgeous butterflies and posies blue and red. A mere peep, by much neckstretching, of these noted men, and then they went to the House of Representatives at the other end of the pile. There was Albert Willis, of Kentucky, a trim, delicate, scholarly man, with wit and wisdom pleasantly combined; Sunset Cox, ethereal and sparkling as a champagne bubble, full of fire and simmering soap; McMahon, argumentative and tenacious; Hurd, great in expectations and in talk; Young, youthful in name, but old in political fame; Butterworth, a staple article, always in demand; Cannon, of Illinois, with a moderately hung head; Cannon, of Utah, a "Carker" in smile, a "Heep" in humility, his unapproachable self in hypocrisy; Singleton, of Illinois, who had a warm heat and knew a good dinner, Le Fevre, with a big soul and a body that did not shame it in size, the adored of the ladies and the "catch" of the season

Discipline.

In the long run, says President Carpenter of the Drake University, it will be found it is early, thorough, and persistent discipline that tells. Now and then, genius, aided by extraordinarily favorable conditions, blazes forth into some kind of temporary success and notoriety. But the possessors of such fame are almost certain to eventually settle back to their merited place of mediocrity. No man can truly be said to be great when fame rests upon an accident or upon a single achievement. It is the slowly but well-built tower of work and character, reared piece by piece, during a whole lifetime, that forms the enduring monument of real greatness.

Of all the easily deluded fools, self is the most egregious.

LUDWIG II.

THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA.

His Wagnerian Mania and the Extravagance that Ruined Him.

From the Philadelphia Times.

King Ludwig II. was born August 25, 1845, and ascended the throne of Bavaria March 10, 1864. He was of the Wittelsbach family, which in 1180 was granted the fief of Bayern by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and within the past century became Kings of Bavaria. His father was King Maximilian Joseph II., and his mother the Princess Maria, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm, uncle of the present Emperor of Germany. His father and brother died mad, while his grandfather, Ludwig I., was the "foolish King," forced to abdicate on account of his infatuation for Lola Montez.

Ludwig II. came into power as the opponent of the growing ascendancy of Prussia in German affairs, and took part with Austria in the war of 1866 against Prussia. Consequently, when the allied forces were defeated at Konniggratz and Sadowa, he was obliged to part with a slice of Bavarian territory as the price of peace and forgiveness. But when, in 1870, Napoleon declared war upon Prussia, he made full atonement by being the first of the German powers to offer an army to King William, although the French Emperor had fully counted upon his assistance, or at least his neutrality, supposing that Ludwig would seize the opportunity to be revenged for his reverses of 1866. But the Bavarian troops went to the field without their king, and contributed immensely to the German victories.

Although Ludwig had already then begun the life of a recluse, he took the initiative in the measures which led to the establishment of the German Empire, writing to the King of Saxony and to other German princes in behalf of the consolidation of all the States under the King of Prussia as Emperor. In consideration of his part in this most important movement, Bavaria was permitted to retain to herself special rights as to her domestic autonomy, the control of her army and representation abroad.

The mad King's intimacy with Richard Wagner, which was destined to color his whole after-life, began at a meeting in Berg, the place where he took his life the other day, in the summer of 1864. He then responded to the appeal of the composer to afford the theatre the public patronage bestowed upon it by the ancient Greeks, and spent vast sums upon the opera and drama, showering favors on Wagner and the actors and singers. "Lohengrin" was his ideal knight, and in his diseased brain he came to fancy himself the modern prototype of the Wagnerian hero. In each of the many castles and palaces he built was a theatre, wherein he would have performances which he witnessed alone from his box, the vast and empty theatre darkened, with the exception of the stage, in order that his face might not be seen by the actors. In this way he witnessed the final rehearsal of the great trilogy, the "Ring der Nibelungeh," and then made magnificent gifts to all the singers. Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" was one of his favorites, and he had it mounted and produced for himself alone at a cost of 100,000 francs. When he desired to see "Narcisse" he sent to Vienna for Charlotte Wolters to play the principal part, and presented to her a diamond bracelet. Similar exploits he repeated immunerably, and no remonstrances could stay his infatuation.

In such freaks and with castle building he passed most of his time. He erected palaces and hermitages at enormous expense, one of the latter being exactly in the fashion described by Wagner in "Die Walkure." Hohenschwangen, whence he was taken a prisoner, was an architecural wonder, on the roof of which he had constructed a reproduction of the gardens of Semiramis. Near by he had nearly finished a still more imposing pile in the legendary home of the Swans and the Swan Knight, one feature of which was a bed that cost $375,000. In the "Blue Grotto" cave in the depths of an adjoining mountain he had made an artificial lake to resemble liquid gold, on which he would sail in a golden, swan-shaped gondola.

In his isolation this royal lunatic was unique. From one to another of his palaces and chalets perched on dizzy mountain-heights, he would flit by night on horseback or in gorgeous sleighs, attended by a retinue dressed in costumes of the court of Louis XIV. His ministers would chase him from one place to another to procure his attention to public business, while he as persistently avoided them. Sometimes he would ride at headlong speed along the mountain paths, his attendants carrying flaring torches, which fancy he got from the "Erl King." Five years ago he fell and had a narrow escape from death, but it only deepened his idiosyncracies. His private purse and civil list vanished under the drain of his extravagance, and he would have bankrupted the government if it had not refused him further advances.

A few months ago there were rumors of his marriage with a widow possessed of a huge fortune, but he was never wedded. He was engaged to the Empress of Austria, but broke his troth in one of his freaks, after writing her a love-letter in which she figured as *Elsa* and he as *Lohengrin*.

What a Cloak Model is Paid.

A New York cloak manufacturer was asked by a reporter what he paid his models. Said he: "That all depends on their shape, its symmetry and adaptability to the business. That woman who is of good height, weighs about 150 pounds, has a bust measure of 36 inches or a little over, and is perfect in form, receives $15 a week to stand up from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon trying on cloaks. She is receiving the highest price and is the star model. She is always in demand and has to do more, perhaps, than the others. Ten dollars is about the average price for cloak models. Some belong to the fitting and others to the cutting department, and of course the prices vary; $8 is a fair price, and few get under that per week."

Game for the Newfoundland Woods.

An agent for the government of Newfoundland has been buying live black game for the purpose of stocking the Newfoundland woods with this gigantic grouse. He has had difficulty in procuring many, however, and reports that the excessive rigor of the past winter in Scandinavia has made game scarce.

COLONEL STANLEY'S ROMANCE.

A Story of a California Rancher and His "Mammy."

From the Cheyenne Leader.

At the battle of Yellow Tavern, when the riders of the South followed Stuart's plume into the hurling death-storm of fifty guns, Colonel Stanley rode boot to boot with the great cavalry leader. As the smoke thickened and the iron storm swept with redoubled fury through the ranks of charging gray, Stuart raised himself in his stirrups and broke into the words of his favorite song, "The Dew is on the Blossom." The mellow voice of the charging leader was the Colonel's last remembrance of the onset. A grape shot tearing through his right breast hurled him from his saddle, and he made one of thousands stretched upon that bloody field.

When next his eyes opened they looked upon the surroundings of a Richmond hospital cot. At the side of the cot sat "mammy," the negress who had nursed him as a baby, amused him as a child, attended him as a youth, and followed him to the battlefield. Learning that her young master and foster child had fallen, "mammy" had followed by the dim light of the lantern, through half the night, the awful track of that terrible charge. Mangled limbs, shattered breasts, contorted features and blood bedabbled locks paled the lantern's feeble gleam at every step and brought to the cheek of the negress the peculiar ashen hue lent by terror to the dusky skin of her race.

At last the right heap of the slain was reached, and "mammy" drew from it the bloody form of her young master. Tenderly she cared for her foster child, and rested not until he was beneath the surgeon's care. For long months the desperately wounded soldier lay in Richmond hospital, devotedly nursed by the old negress. When at last he left his bed he was in no condition to resume his place in the service. On a furlough he passed a year in Italy, and with the hue of health once more upon his cheek and the strength of manhood in his arms, hastened back to strike a last blow for the Confederacy. Participating in the closing shocks of the great conflict, he rode in that last effort of desperate courage by which Gordon's cavalry cut their way through the encompassing Federal ranks.

Here he received the sabre cut whose grim and livid trace still mark his features. In the cabin of a Virginia mountaineer the Colonel recovered from his second wound, and then made his way out of the country. Locating in the Brazilian diamond fields, still attended by the faithful "mammy," he was fortunate from the first. He soon had a fortune in his possession, and, selecting southern California as his future home he purchased and stocked a ranch, and has since led the free and independent life of the plains.

"And now," said the Colonel in conclusion, "would you not like to see mammy?" "Most assuredly," was the reply, and to the colonel's call there came forth an aged and bent negress. "You see," said the Colonel, "she will not leave me." "Not," said "mammy," "until the Lord calls."

"Cleopatra's" Meeting with "Adonis."

H. S. Fuller in the N. Y. Tribune.

The animal was sent from Calcutta with a view to providing a companion for Adonis, the tiger of the Central Park collection, who had been pining for a mate. Adonis, the bridegroom, is a native American Bengal tiger. He was born and raised in captivity, and has attained a size not usually obtained in the forests. Within the space of two years he has been twice wedded and widowed. His first companion was captive-born like himself. She died after giving birth to a litter of whelps; the second pined in confinement and died a few weeks after her arrival. Cleopatra is the finest specimen of the three and the youngest. When the case containing her had been placed in the Carnivora building, Adonis, who had been pacing with mournful step to and fro in his cage, eyed it expectantly and began to lick his coat. The animals in adjoining cages looked on with curiosity, the hyenas sending forth discordant yells at intervals. Cleopatra moved uneasily in her case. The pine coating was stripped off and the case was lifted by a dozen men and placed on a level with the cage door of the tiger. Adonis retreated to the further end. The iron gates were raised and Cleopatra bounded lightly into the more spacious apartment and looked around. Her first glance fell upon Adonis, and she opened her mouth and spit at him like a cat. Adonis opened his mouth and both tigers yelled in unison like a hundred cats on the back fence. The African lion opposite began to snort and bellow. The other lions roared and rushed about their cages, trying to peep through the grating. The hyenas and leopards swelled the chorus, and the fifteen elephants outside increased the din until it was ear-splitting.

When the spectators looked to see the beasts rush upon each other in fury, Adonis suddenly ceased his cries and stretched himself at full length at the feet of his mistress. She spit at him again and walked to the other side of the cage. Adonis repeated his action, but Cleopatra did not appear to see him. She climbed on the tree stump in the centre of the cage, stretched her full length and tore off the bark in long strips, all the time purring in a deep bass. After the keepers had given the animals a supper of horsefish Cleopatra became less coquettish and looked at Adonis occasionally.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

It is generally believed that Defoe took the adventures of Alexander Selkirk for the foundation of his story of Robinson Crusoe. The island on which Selkirk lived five years belongs to Chili, but remained uninhabited until about twelve years ago, when a Swiss, named Rodt, rented it from the Chilian government, and established on it an agricultural colony, which is now quite flourishing. M. Rodt, who is about forty years old, entered the Austrian army in 1864, fought against Prussia in 1866, was in Paris during the siege of 1870 and fought with the French against his ancient enemy, Prussia. At present he is the sovereign of Robinson's island, still called Juan Fernandez, under the suzerainty of Chili, which, however, has not been exercised in any way. Mr. Rodt exercises all the functions of government, judicial and administrative, and things are said to thrive under this one-man-government as well as in any country in the world.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 1, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Wilmington *Star* is clear-sighted, and evidently favors the extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. to that city, with the $200,000 subscription. The men who control that paper read and think on all matters connected with the public interest, and their opinion is worth consideration. The people of Wilmington might do well to note the leaning of the *Star* toward the extension.

Havana, Cuba, turns out 50,000,000 cigars a day, of which 5,000,000 a day are purchased by the United States.

The above news item, making its rounds, is either a specimen of inaccurate figuring too common in newspapers, or Havana enjoys a revenue from one article of manufacture alone which ought to have made it a very opulent city long since. If the cigars average 5 cents each—a very low estimate—the income is $2,500,000 a day, or, supposing 300 working days to the year, $750,000,000 per annum.

We thought our esteemed and well-informed contemporary, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, was much too experienced in the ways of the world to hope to "whistle down the wind" legitimate opposition to an evil or abuse, or to stifle a free expression of opinion by a shrug of the shoulder or a curl of the lip. Its flippant dismissal of our last week's correspondent, whom it represents as "masquerading" under the signature of "Lex," or its innuendo that he is some attorney who has been defeated in a pet case, is not at all like a journal of its high standing and character. All the same, the *News and Observer*, which we have not a remote intention of blaming for exercising its clear right of espousing the cause of the present Supreme Court, will be (perhaps painfully) surprised before a long time shall have elapsed at the number of persons in North Carolina who entertain views in accord with those of "Lex" and "Justice," the last being heard from briefly but incisively in to-day's paper.

St. Nicholas for July comes to delight us again: An artistic frontispiece of LaFayette and the British Ambassador; charming little Lord Fauntleroy, about whose golden head a cloud seems to be hovering; Fly-Fishing for Trout, which will delight many a gray-haired angler; George Washington, continued and handsomely illustrated; the Last Cruise of the Shag; continuation of the Kelp-Gatherers; Aunt Deborah's Lesson; the Brownies at the Menagerie, where the nerves of even those nocturnal roysterers are not proof against the blood-curdling yells and menaces of the wild beasts, and they depart incontinently, standing not upon the order of their going—with the dude leading the van in gallant style; Jack in the Pulpit; etc., etc. The magazine is so beautifully gotten-up, its pictorial department so perfect in style and taste and the subject matter of its pages so pure in sentiment and healthy in tone, that every number should be carefully preserved, to be bound in volume at the close of the year and form a handsome accession to the family library.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

It is fair to assume that the men who are to compose the Congressional convention of this district, to meet at Clinton on the 13th of August, will be representative Democrats of the several counties of the district, and we are prepared to endorse their action heartily, and to put forth every effort in our power to advance the election of their nominee.

But we do not deem that we are estopped from a fair expression of opinion at the present time. To no prejudice of other possible aspirants for the position, we shall heartily rejoice at the renomination of the present Congressional Representative. We do not claim for him infallibility in his political career, but he stands squarely and aggressively in the front rank of his party upon all the important questions which make up its living principles: the Blair bill (in which he is in accord with a large majority of his constituents, although we are diametrically opposed to him), the so-called Civil Service Reform and all the issues growing out of the great problem of tariff revision. If ability, painstaking care and watchfulness in the service of his people constitute claims upon the support and confidence of his fellow-citizens, he possesses those claims in generous measure.

We are too good Democrats to tolerate for a moment the idea that any office should be held without limit by any one man or set of men; but we are too good citizens to insist on speedy rotation at the expense of the public welfare. Col. Wharton J. Green was a useful member of Congress throughout his first term, he has been a still more useful and influential member during his second term, and we may reasonably expect his public services to be of enhanced importance for the two years to come. A short time since the Charlotte *Observer*, classifying public men by vocation, published Col. Green as a lawyer. Why a member of that profession could not in the nature of things acceptably fill any position, from that of President down, we are at loss to understand; but, in point of fact, Col. Green is a tiller of the soil, an extensive viticulturist, fruit-grower and manufacturer of wine, and his whole life shows him to be a strong advocate of everything tending to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

We believe that it will be neither sound policy, expediency nor justice to withhold the nomination next month from the present incumbent. This may be all we have to say until the Convention shall have spoken.

WESTERN CONGRESSIONAL CONCLAVE.

Around old mahogany and under the lubricating influence of the toothsome diamond-back and rich-glowing Burgundy or effervescent dry Roderer (with perhaps a decanter or two of their own loved Bourbon in the modest background), the stalwart legislators of the big Democratic State of Kentucky assembled in Washington City the other day in solemn conclave to discuss the Presidential outlook—no less men than Beck, Blackburn, McCreary, Robertson and others. Some were aggressive and outspoken, some sanguine and exultant, some reticent and quietly attentive—but all in accord as to the strength and availability of Speaker Carlisle as the next Presidential candidate.

Mr. Carlisle is not as strong a man as he was one year ago—weakened as he has been by certain sins of omission and commission in the parceling out of the committees of the present House of Representatives—notably that of Rivers and Harbors, to the manifest injustice of the South Atlantic States. But he is still a very strong man should he choose to be a candidate for any office in the gift of the American people. His ability is unquestioned and equaled by that of few men in public life at the present day; his *aplomb* and nerve are matchless—of wonderful effect in a great national campaign; and his thorough familiarity with the principles, purposes and machinery of the Democratic party is unrivaled.

If the Democracy see fit to cast about in 1888 for another Presidential leader to replace the present Chief Magistrate, we entertain more strongly than ever the opinion which we expressed perhaps six months ago—that the West will be a potent factor in shaping the party's destinies in that significant political struggle; that its representative men will be found able enough to accomplish and ambitious enough to demand a great deal; that the select Washington *coterie* of the other day is but a compact nucleus destined to aggregate about itself wonderful power in the accomplishment of its ends.

THE DEATH OF DAVID DAVIS.

A private telegram last Saturday to Dr. W. C. McDuffie was the first information our people received of the death of Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, whose visit to this place a little over three years ago, for the purpose of being united in marriage to Miss Addie E. Burr, at Tokay, the country-seat of Hon. Wharton J. Green, is still fresh in the minds of all.

Judge Davis was a native of Maryland and at the time of his death was about 71 years of age. He adopted the profession of the law in early manhood, and devoted the best years of his life to its active prosecution, evincing, by his services on the Illinois Circuit Court bench and subsequently on that of the United States Supreme Court, a powerful, well-trained legal mind, without the more showy gifts of the orator and advocate. His friendship for Abraham Lincoln was close and uninterrupted, and he extended to the war administration his ardent support. But he refused his endorsement of the reconstruction measures, wavered in his party faith, and became a pronounced "Liberal" in 1872, being prominently spoken of for the Presidency in place of Horace Greely.

Independence in politics is generally a misnomer, but with Judge Davis it seemed to be as nearly as possible a consistent principle. When in 1877 dissatisfaction with John A. Logan caused Davis to be brought forward as candidate for the United States Senate, he absolutely refused to be bound to either party, demanding to be untrammeled and unpledged—and was elected. After the assassination of President Garfield and the installation of Gen. Arthur, Judge Davis was made President of the Senate, and was thus *ex officio* Vice President of the United States until the expiration of his term in 1884.

David Davis leaves a widow, and a son and daughter by his first wife.

The Importance of the Primaries Again.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 29, 1886.—The suggestion of your correspondent, "X," in your issue of the 24th ult., that, instead of holding crowded, confused and excited township meetings, at night, at the Market House, a poll be held, at which, between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock P. M., Democrats may cast their ballots for delegates or candidates, as the case may be, seems a most opportune and reasonable one. We all know how much ill-feeling and bad blood have, at times, been engendered, and that between followers of the same political standard, at these aforesaid meetings.

Why should not the same care and deliberation be exercised in the choice of Democratic nominees (which is equivalent to a selection of officers in this county) as are brought to bear in less important matters? Why should those who find it next to impossible to attend night meetings at the Market House by reason of physical infirmity, on account of the distance at which they reside, or from any other cause beyond their control, be denied participation in the selection of candidates? All are expected to vote, and all do vote, when the election comes. Some of our most liberal contributors to campaign funds are in this way practically ignored. Let all have a fair showing. If it is not to be a question of physical endurance, and if the purpose is to make judicious nominations, let action be taken deliberately, without excitement or constraint, and let the true sentiment of the voters be arrived at.

I would suggest that the township Executive Committee take this matter under immediate consideration; and, if unwilling to take the responsibility of inaugurating this change, that they submit the question to the democratic voters, to be settled by a full vote in the way proposed. VOTER.

The Supreme Court.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

ROBESON CO., June 25, 1886.—We write, Messrs. Editors, to thank "Lex" for his words of wisdom in reference to our Supreme Court. We need a change, and must have it. A clean sweep—that is the word. No fee-simple in offices in our State. The word "heirs" is not mentioned anywhere in the instrument under consideration.

Eight years is the only word used, so that we cannot even construe it to mean a life estate, much less a fee, though it is construed by our Supreme Court to mean a life estate as far as they are concerned; but we think the people will *reverse* that decision when they meet in convention. Let's put in *young*, active, *able* and energetic men—for example such ones as Hon. James E. Shepherd or Hon. James C. McRae, than whom no better could be chosen. JUSTICE.

The Outlook in Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1886.—In pursuance of the policy agreed upon at the Democratic caucus last week, the present week in the House of Representatives will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills and bills declaring forfeitures of land grants. Enough of the sundry civil appropriation bill remains to be considered to occupy the time of the House for a day or two at the beginning of the week, and before it is finally disposed of the appropriation committee will have placed the general deficiency appropriation bill on the calendar. This will leave but one general appropriation bill, the fortification bill, to be reported to the House.

On Wednesday or Thursday the committee on public lands will call up the Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture bill, and it is the present intention to allow a day's debate on the measure before putting it on its passage. If the temper of the House is favorable this bill will be followed by other forfeiture bills in the order in which they stand on the calendar, and their consideration and the necessary action upon conference reports will fill out the week.

Apparently insurmountable parliamentary obstacles threaten to thwart Mr. Morrison in his desire to secure the action of the House on his resolution directing the redemption of United States securities to the extent of the treasury surplus. The resolution is not privileged under the present rules of the House, nor is the bill providing for a new naval establishment, but in each case it is the determination of the promoter to secure some action by the House during the next ten days, if it be within the bounds of possibility.

In the Senate it is proposed to devote one day this week to the veto of the Des Moines River land bill, and another to executive business, if so much time is required. To-morrow the bill providing for the adjustment of land grants, which stands as the unfinished business, will be discussed. It is expected that the rest of the week will be devoted to the legislative and the postoffice appropriation bills, the latter coming up on the disagreeing report of conferees.

The river and harbor bill will be reported, but will not be taken up until next week.

As the fiscal year will expire before the end of the present week, and only one of the regular appropriation bills has yet become law, Congress will be required to make temporary provision for the executive departments. This is expected to be done by passing a resolution authorizing the continuance for a few days of the expenditures for the several branches of the service upon the basis of the appropriations for the present year. The proposition may give rise to a short discussion. The policy of anticipating appropriations is criticised as leading to confusion by reason of the fact that expenditures are thus often made upon accounts for which it is afterwards found Congress makes no provision at all in the regular appropriation bill.

The following is a summary statement of the present condition of the regular annual appropriation bills: Become law, Indian appropriation bill; awaiting President's approval, Military Academy bill; passed both houses but now in the hands of conference committees, postoffice, army, District of Columbia, agricultural, consular and diplomatic, and pension bills; passed the House of Representatives and awaiting report from Senate committees, river and harbor, naval and legislative, executive and judicial bills; under consideration in the House of Representatives, sundry civil bills; in course of preparation by the House committee on appropriations, the general deficiency and fortifications bills.

A Grand Railway Scheme.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25, 1886.—The Newport News & Mississippi Valley railway has leased the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. This consolidation makes a grand trunk line under one management from Newport News to New Orleans, where it will connect with the Huntington system to the Pacific ocean. The consolidation will not affect the present management of the Chesapeake & Ohio, as the officers of that company occupy the same position in the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad. President C. P. Huntington is reported as having stated that in less than two years there will be 10,000 miles of railroad tributary to Newport News. In a few days the name of the Chesapeake & Ohio will be dropped, and the road will be known as the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee,
R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERE TO STAY!

GEO. ROSENTHAL

announces to his many friends and patrons that, while he will be deprived of the pleasure of an European tour, the skill and care of his resident physician, DR. W. C. McDUFFIE, having obviated the necessity of his departure to

The Old Country

by restoring him to health, he will still be glad as ever TO SEE THEM ALL at his

EMPORIUM

On Person Street,

and with the coming fall will be better prepared than ever to offer them extraordinary

Bargains! Bargains!

In Everything in his Line.

☞A desirable DWELLING HOUSE for rent on reasonable terms.

GEO. ROSENTHAL.
Corner Market Square and Person Street.

july 1-tf

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

My stock of these articles, which add so much to the comfort, convenience and general make-up of a gentleman, is very

FULL AND COMPLETE.

In SHIRTS, the celebrated "DIAMOND," UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

I HAVE JUST THE STOCK TO SUIT, AND AT PRICES GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

The ever constant sale of

NEW SPRING SUITS

Continues unabated.

The styles are exclusive and have no equal. Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,

GEO. BRANDT,

At the GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR

ap 29 1y jun 3

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrih Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

——A FULL LINE OF——

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

——IN STOCK.——

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

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ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FULL LINES OF

DRY GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND CAN TRULY SAY THAT NEVER BEFORE DID THE PUBLIC HAVE SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

We deem it no trouble to show goods and quote prices. Below we name a few of the many decided BARGAINS to be found in our house:

WHITE BED SPREADS 45c. each and upwards.
TOWELS from 5c. to 35c.
WHITE AND COLORED TABLE DAMASK, with DOILIES to match.
PRINTED LAWN—fast colors—4c.
WHITE PIQUE, 6c.
NAINSOOK PLAIDS AND CHECKS, 8c.
INDIA LINEN AND VICTORIA LAWN, 8c.
PERSIAN LAWN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK.

LACES IN ENDLESS VARIETY

CONSISTING OF HAND AND MACHINE MADE

TORCHON, VALENCIENNES, SPANISH, ESCURIAL, ORIENTAL, DENTELLE, CROCHET AND ALL-OVER LACES, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES

IN BLACK AND COLORED, PLAIN AND BROCADE.

Corsets from 21c. up.

GLOVES, in Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid

DRESS GOODS,

5c., 8c., 10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c.

CRAZY CLOTH--Something New.

36 inch All Wool Jersey Albatross, in all the New Shades.

SILKS AND SATINS:

A FEW OF THOSE 40c. SUMMER SILKS YET ON HAND—LOSE NO TIME IF YOU WANT THEM. COLORED SATINS, 60c.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear

GENTS' UNLAUNDRIED DRESS SHIRTS
In 3 Grades-- BEST VALUE YET SEEN.

CASSIMERES, JEANS, COTTONADES AND LINEND RILLS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

At BROWN & RODDICK'S,

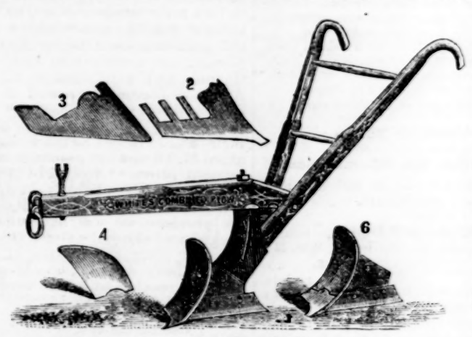
27 Hay St., Fayetteville.

Branch Store 9 Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

April 22

White's COMBINED Plow!

For all Work on the Farm,



Still Acknowledged to be the Best Plow

As It Combines a Good Turning Plow with All the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all old styles, such as Nos. 10, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

☞ A Full Line of Groceries and Hardware on hand.

feb 18-tf CHAS. HAIGH.
Next Door to People's Bank.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Millinery! Millinery!

I have just returned from the North, and am now receiving

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

Millinery, Notions, etc.

You are invited to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

apl 15-tf MISS M. H. SMITH.

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8, 1885.

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, ex. W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, July 26, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Marian Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y, No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
June 24-tf Receiver and Commissioner.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r
of J. A. Johnson, dec'd.
June 19-6w

April 2, 1886.

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....JULY 1, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Good Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

As we intend to keep fully up with the stirring events of the coming campaign, we have decided to give the people of all this section an opportunity of keeping well-informed of public affairs at very small cost, and will furnish the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE **6 months for 50 cents—STRICTLY CASH.** Of course there is no profit in these rates for a paper containing as much reading matter as ours; these are campaign rates, and at the expiration of the 6 months the original price will be restored. We cannot afford to allow commissions, but persons sending us clubs will receive an extra copy gratis.

This offer is **open only until July 24,** and those designing to take advantage thereof should act promptly.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(See Second and Third Pages.)

G. ROSENTHAL—Here to stay.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Turnip Seed.
S. BEHRENDS—Seek and you will find.
GEO. M. ROSE—County Convention.
COLES PRINTING OFFICE—Wanted.
G. A. THOMSON—New and Fresh Goods.
FRANK THORNTON—Remarkable Tumbling.
FAY & HUSKE, COMMISSIONERS—Land Sale.
PROF. JNO. E. KELLY—Sanford High School.

Dime Party.

The dime party for the benefit of the Campbellton Mission Methodist Church, which took place at Brandt's Hall on Tuesday evening, was a very pleasant entertainment, but, owing to the unpropitious weather, had not so large a crowd in attendance as would otherwise have been the case.

We Stick to our Rule.

Two or three months back we distinctly stated that communications suggesting or favoring certain candidates for office, in advance of the different nominating conventions, would be inserted in these columns only as advertisements. Our friends will please try to believe that *we meant exactly what we said*.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Graded School.

On Tuesday afternoon the Trustees of the Graded School met in the Town Hall pursuant to notice, and the class whose election comes off at this time were chosen, with the addition of Mr. E. L. Pemberton. The reports submitted of the school's operations for the past year show that by very careful and economic management it has been in the main satisfactory and has done a good work. The executive committee, of which Col. Chas. Haigh is chairman, has labored very faithfully, and the most grateful return which can be made for those labors by the community will be the hearty support extended by all at the fall opening of the institution.

Union Home and Hospital.

The monthly meeting of the Home and Hospital will be held this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Library rooms.

Persons having vegetables to spare will please remember the Hospital. The matron will send for them if they will let her know.

All persons who have been called upon by the Treasurer will please remit, through the box at the Music Store, their dues before the next meeting.

The following ladies have contributed to the Home and Hospital during the month of June: Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Dr. Haigh, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Mrs. Lutterloh, Mrs. D. M. McDonald, Mrs. J. M. Matthews, Mrs. Dan Wilson, Mrs. Kate McNeill.

The Exhibition Next Month.

The State Horticultural Society has issued a very attractive hand-bill, setting forth the programme and very liberal premium list of its 5th annual fair at Fayetteville on the 4th and 5th prox., from which we collate for those of our readers who may fail to see the programme such facts touching the management, rules, etc., as may be useful for their guidance.

The local committee (Capt. A. B. Williams being Vice-President for the State at large) is made up as follows: Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Messrs. J. D. McNeill, D. Rose, Jno. R. McNeill, C. W. Westbrook, G. W. Lawrence, J. S. Breece; Mrs. J. B. Starr, Mrs. O. P. Hall, Mrs. A. Garrason, Mrs. W. F. Leak; Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Annie Lee Rose, Miss Maggie C. Pemberton, Miss Fannie Watson.

The address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 4th, at 11:30 A. M., and the annual address at 12 M., by Hon. Octavius Coke, of Raleigh.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under 12 years of age. Fine music will be furnished during the fair by the Fayetteville Cornet Band.

Report of the School Superintendent.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson, the efficient Superintendent of Schools for Cumberland county, has submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction his report of the colleges and schools in Cumberland county taught for 8 months of the year, from which we gather the following figures:

Little River Academy (1 teacher), Maj. A. Munn, principal; Fayetteville Graded School (8 teachers), Alex. Graham, Superintendent; Fayetteville private school (1 teacher), Miss Alice Mallett, principal; Fayetteville private school (2 teachers), Miss. M. Ellison, principal; Fayetteville private school (2 teachers), Miss Lizzie Rishton, principal; Fayetteville private school (1 teacher), Miss H. Chamberlain, principal; Fayetteville private school (1 teacher). Miss Marian Mallett, principal; Fayetteville Kindergarten and primary school (1 teacher), Mrs. Kate Utley, principal; Kyle's Landing private school (1 teacher), Miss Janie McDougald, principal; Fayetteville State Colored Normal School (3 teachers), E. E. Smith, principal; Fayetteville Howard colored graded school, 4 teachers, E. Evans, principal; Fayetteville colored Presbyterian parochial school, 2 teachers, J. F. K. Simpson, principal.

There have been in attendance at these schools 1,169 pupils, which does not include the schools taught less than 8 months in the year, of which there are a number. Mr. Robinson asks that if there be any school taught for as long a period as 8 months which has not been reported, the fact may be made known to him.

Campbellton Mission Church.

An esteemed friend and frequent welcome contributor to our columns give us the following interesting report of the opening of Campbellton Mission Church:

The congregation of this church occupied their new building for the first time last Sunday. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Grigg, preached in the morning a sermon of great solemnity and impressiveness, from 1st Cor., 15th chapter, 20th, 21st and 22nd verses. "On the one hand, without the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, the plan of salvation would be incomplete, the hope of the christian vain and the religion of Christ meaningless. On the other hand, the glorified body of the righteous dead as it bursts the bonds of death, and rises from the grave to meet the Lord in the air, and be forever with Him, will be the final consummation of the work of redemption, and the full realization of hope. David and Job and others of Old Testament history rejoiced in expectation of this glorious event, and were exultant in the anticipation of the grandeur and splendor of their own destiny at its consummation. Our whole nature has been redeemed; the body as well as the soul has been ransomed by the atonement of Christ, and will it not be equally claimed, renewed and glorified?"

His text at night was taken from the Psalms: "Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fullness of joy, and in thy right hand are pleasures forever more." From these words another good and practical sermon was preached.

We congratulate our Campbellton friends upon their good fortune, both in securing the services of so good and able a preacher, and in the progress and dispatch they have made in the erection of their new building. When finished, it will be a handsome and commodious edifice, and an ornament and blessing to our town.

The Political Fires Kindled along the Line.

From now on for a few months our gracious readers must accept with indulgence a paper rather dryer and more prosaic in its subject-matter than suits the average taste for the sparkling and versatile. For the next three or four months attention to the interests of the Democratic party will be our paramount duty, for "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" ('rah for eternal vigilance).

Things strange, quaint and startling; gems from the dusty tomes of history; the bard's lines rippling to the ear like molten gold on sun-lit waters; "Arp's" genial humor, and the irresistibly funny and sometimes exquisitely pathetic "M. Quad"—must all be not totally disregarded, but taken as Attie salt to the dish of substantial, orthodox food. Even our fair friends, who direct their larder according to our household department, must submit to be treated somewhat cavalierly. This will be a grateful relief, anyhow, to our tester and taster in this branch, whose compulsory consumption of strange, rich compounds and made delicacies is very trying on the digestive organs; in fact, his health has suffered terribly since the fruit season set in, with the recipes incident thereto. He has once or twice lately threatened to throw up his situation (the peculiar functions of his office having already required him to throw up everything else that he could think of).

But it will all come right. In November we will toss up our hats, walk around tar-barrels and wave flags—and then all will be calm and serene as before.

Generous Praise Worth Recording.

Dr. L. B. Edwards, of Richmond, Va., himself a very skilled and prominent member of the profession and editor of the Virginia *Medical Monthly*, speaks in the following very pleasant terms of the physicians of North Carolina:

We regret that our proceedings of this Society have to be so materially curtailed. The North Carolina profession is a peculiar one—it seems not to be aware of its own excellence. It is seldom heard through journals outside of the State. North Carolina is wanting simply a city sufficiently large for a distinctive medical centre. But knowing personally, as we do, many of the doctors of North Carolina, and having a like acquaintance with many of the profession of other Atlantic States, we are constrained to acknowledge that, rank and file, North Carolina furnishes the best educated doctors of any of these States, and numbers of them, were they to locate in medical centres, would shine out as brilliant stars in the galaxy of great men of the medical profession of America. We attribute a great part of this special excellence to the strict fidelity with which the North Carolina Board of Examiners has been doing its work for the last twenty years.

The last sentence of Dr. Edwards is bristling with truth. Thank God, the day has gone by when charlatans and gladiators who "fight for their own hand" can creep into the liberal professions by the back-door. Short was the season of horror, but woful the work done; and here and there the grave has not even yet closed over the victim of the blundering butcher-knife or the poisoned nostrum of the impudent but untaught quack.

Fourth of July.

Fourth of July will, we believe, be celebrated on Saturday next, an excursion train from the south and possibly one from the west bringing crowds of colored visitors. Very probably the traditional 4th of July rain will come along, rendering the market-place and the large awnings on the principal streets immensely popular. It will not be at all strange if during the day a rope-walker or a man with a performing bear—mysterious creatures who, up to a few hours before the gathering of the moving throngs, are never seen or heard of at any point within a hundred miles—will appear, and the man will get upon the rope and ignominiously fall off, and the bear will obstinately refuse to perform at all, and the day will pass off amid a deluge of soda water, a flood of innocent lemonade, a waving of palmetto fans and a mighty mass of linen coats. Well, we wish them a day of uninterrupted enjoyment. They require little to fill the measure of their pleasures, and it is rare that their deportment, if boisterous, is not good-humored and orderly.

A Suggestion as to the Fruit Fair.

We respectfully suggest to the local executive committee, who will naturally have under their supervision the details of the management of the State Fruit Fair next month, the advisability of making a canvass of the town to ascertain what private families will receive guests, how many they can accommodate, the price of board, etc. From this an accurate list can be prepared and placed in the proper hands for use at the right time. It goes without saying that the excellent hotels of Messrs. A. Overbaugh, Chas. Glover, J. M. Martin and D. H. Bell will be rapidly filled up from basement to attic with incoming visitors. Then, as other strangers arrive, they can be directed to this or that private boarding-house, with no confusion and with ample accommodation for all in the end.

Of course, there is a bare possibility that we are "counting the chickens before they are hatched"—that there won't be so many chickens—but it is only a bare possibility, and we think we can count upon a large attendance and a fine exhibit.

A Mean Trick.

There has been bad blood between Jones and old man Willets ever since the difficulty about the turkey, and the other day Jones seized the opportunity which chance afforded him to take a rather unfair revenge.

He had gone up into Maj. W. S. Cook's office to see about plastering a mortgage on a mule, by which he expected to gather in Vanderbiltian wealth, when Mr. Willets came along with lard bucket and dog trotting by his side, and, as his habit is when a little tired, he took a seat in the open door-way at the foot of the stairs, drew out a newspaper, and went to reading with the most intense absorption.

Jones finished his business, came out on the top landing, and took in the situation at a glance. He moved very softly, gathered himself well together, and just bodily fell down the stairs—arms, legs, head, body, all at once—with a most unearthly clatter and noise. It seared the old gentleman well-nigh to death. He landed six feet out on the pavement, jumping all over, the bucket flying in one direction and the cover in another; and when he found out what it all meant he expressed himself in a manner that made little curls of green smoke in the atmosphere for fifteen minutes.

The dog went nearly frantic with fright. He flew around in small circles, giving quick yelps, and then ran and squeezed himself under Mr. Ransom Burns's Livery Stables, and Mr. Willets got him out at the expiration of two days only by fishing under the stable with beef-steak tied to a long line. The famished animal seized the bait and was drawn out like a big black bass—a rather emaciated, badly-demoralized dog.

A Strange Storm.

The sudden gust which came up last Thursday evening just about 8 o'clock seems to have worked its own sweet will in different ways at different points. In town there were a few minutes of high wind, very little rain and then comparative calm; on western Haymount there was a heavy, drenching rain; in the northern suburbs rain, hail, and tremendous wind which tore young corn to ribbons, beat young cabbage to pieces, and at Mr. Jos. Kinlaw's place swept every chair out of his front piazza; on the east side of the river the demonstrations were not so violent, but at different points there was a heavy rain-fall.

The First Offering of the Great Staple.

Mr. T. H. Davis, of Hampton, Bladen county, is the first to be heard from with advanced cotton growth, sending to our office a bloom and boll taken from his field on the 22nd ult.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Another very heavy rain in this vicinity last Monday afternoon.

We regret that further reviews by "Lex" of decisions of the Supreme Court could not be put in the hands of the compositor in time for this week's issue. They will appear next week.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Lamb for late Dublin paper, the *Irish Times*, which, in view of the stirring events now affecting the interests of Ireland, is filled with unusually interesting reading.

Are we to have no "diamond field" this year? Even with the pressure of political affairs, we will be glad to give space for the base-ball record of the games of the married men's or young men's club.

It would seem as if "Othello's occupation was gone" with Mr. McNeill's street-sprinkling force during the past few weeks of heavy rains. But ah! how we will enjoy its conveniences before the hot summer is over.

Mr. W. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte *House-Democrat*, a sterling paper which its patrons have known long and trust thoroughly, has been spending a few days in Fayetteville. We are glad to know that his brother, Mr. J. G. Yates, who has had a severe attack of illness, is better.

Mr. Jennings Pemberton, who, with Mr. Chas. T. Haigh, has been at Ann Arbor, Mich., pursuing the studies incident to the profession of scientific and practical chemistry, is paying a visit to his home and friends. He looks stalwart and robust, and bids fair to make a creditable adopted Wolverine.

The finest tomatoes we have seen in years were at Mr. D. H. Ray's store last Tuesday afternoon, raised by Mr. J. C. Hooper in the northern suburbs of town. They were simply perfect—fully ripe, without a spot or blemish—and showed the most excellent cultivation. Mr. Hooper has certainly achieved perfection in growing the tomato.

We are glad to learn that the health of Mr. Rosenthal has greatly improved, but we regret that he has abandoned his European tour. We were to divide the cost of the trip—that is, he was to pay all his expenses, and we were to furnish the columns of our paper for occasional jottings of the wonders he would see in the Old World, which we would have been delighted to receive.

Hundreds and hundreds of old exchanges have accumulated on our hands; and, as everybody reads this column, from Queen Victoria down to Jeff Simpson at Panther's Gulch, we make known here the *plethora* of riches under which we are staggering, hoping that somebody will take them off our hands. We will sell at 25 cents a hundred, take as they come—some single, some double, some triple papers—and we don't think this is much more than half the price of cheap wrapping paper.

Mr. T. E. Dudley, of South Carolina, was in town a few days since; and, making a call at our office, we recalled long-past days at the Donaldson Academy, when Dudley, "Shake" McQueen, McTeyre, Welsh, Price, Blank, etc., were the "big boys" of that institution—heroes in our youthful imagination, "arrayed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day," on surreptitious cigars and cavendish. And as the train conveyed Mr. Dudley back to his home, and the gathering dusk fell fast upon the iron track, it bore him past the swaying, nodding pines of Robeson, in the soft shadows of which lies resting the venerated principal of the Academy in those days, Rev. Daniel Johnson.

Resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1886.—Wm. E. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect July 1st next, in order to accept the position of Solicitor for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. The President has selected as his successor Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Governor of South Carolina, and will send his nomination to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Thompson is said to be a man of ability and to be in entire accord with the President's policy on all public questions. He has been prominently identified with the educational interests of his State, and is now serving out his second term as its Governor. He has resigned that office, and expects to be able to assume the duties of his new office as soon as he shall have been confirmed.

Fine Hay Crop.

From the Danbury Reporter.

The fellow who sowed grass seed this spring hit the nail on the head, there has hardly been such a season for starting grass in twenty years. It is thought that the continuous rains have injured the wheat crop in this section. Flux is prevailing in different parts of this county as well as this neighborhood, and we learn that grown people and children have it in Winston, Mt. Airy, and other places.

The Increase of Riotous Demonstrations at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25, 1886.—At a meeting of the striking Lake Shore switch-men last evening the following communication was received:

To D. O. Orilly, Chairman:

The officers of this company are in receipt of your message of this date, reading as follows: "We have unanimously declared ourselves on strike and the old issue of April 17, and have established ourselves at No. 4,321 Wentworth avenue where a committee may be seen at any time between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M."

By the old issue it is understood you mean the demand made upon the company in April last, that it should discharge from its service certain employes who, it was claimed, were objectionable individuals. If this is correct there is no answer to be made other than that contained in the letter then addressed you by L. S. Jones, general yard-master, April 17th last. This stated that under no circumstances would the company discharge old, faithful and efficient employes on such a request. The officers of the company desire the committee and those whom they represent to be advised that their declaration that they are on strike is accepted by the company as notice that it is a withdrawal from its service, and any members who desire re-employment must make application before noon Friday.

(Signed) P. P. WRIGHT
General Superintendent.

CHICAGO, June 25, 1886.—At the Root street crossing of the Lake Shore railroad this morning the police on duty numbered thirty, which included every available officer of the town of the lake force. There was no change in the situation up to 9 o'clock, and no intimation of any attempt to move trains had been received up to that hour. There was, however, a prevailing impression, in spite of the peaceful declarations of the strikers, that trouble would occur to-day. A car-load of switchmen reached Chicago about midnight from Toledo, and it was thought they would be put to work. About 9 o'clock the imported switchmen were taken out to Forty-third street in charge of Superintendent Amsden. They remained in the car, and he had not up to 9:30 P. M. o'clock been expostulated with by the strikers. The imported men number about twenty-five, and include many of those brought to Chicago during the last strike. Shortly before 10 o'clock the officials with the assistance of the police succeeded in attaching an engine and caboose to a waiting freight train. Beyond the expostulations of the crowd, no trouble was experienced until after the caboose was attached to the train. The latter consisted of ten cars for South Bend. The crowd grew in proportions and more threatening; the police and railroad employes were cursed and threatened with violence. In the meantime a small force was divided between the trains, and in guarding the switches to prevent the latter being turned so as to make impossible the free movement of the trains. Finally responding to the cries of several of the leaders, the crowd rushed past the police and turned the switches in spite of the latter. The police had their clubs drawn and used them in a few instances, but the officers were either so thoroughly astonished or overawed by the crowd that they made no successful resistance. A portion of the crowd at the same moment surged toward the train which had commenced to move out, but which, passing upon open switches, was thrown from the track, the engine and all the cars being derailed. To complete the wreck, the coupling-pins were withdrawn and thrown away. During the *melee* the police succeeded in making two arrests. The excitement in the vicinity is still very great.

State Guard News.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

It is now definitely settled that there will be no encampment of the State Guard this year.

General orders No. 2, series 1886, dated June 12, are as follows: "Until further orders the provisions of sections 376, 377 and 378 of the regulations of the North Carolina State Guard, except as to field and staff officers, are hereby suspended in so far as regards the color and facings of the uniform prescribed."

The Governor's Guards, of this city, will wear a uniform of dark or rifle green (precisely like that worn by English rifle regiments). The coats will be, of course, double-breasted, with trimmings of buff, and silver buttons. The company has about sixty men, and will have one hundred in thirty days. The new band will become that of the Guards.

The Governor's Guards propose holding a bazaar at Tucker hall, commencing July 12, to continue one week. Everything is to be done in first-class style, and many special attractions and novelties will be shown. They propose to make it the most enjoyable affair of the kind ever held in this city, and it is to be hoped that citizens and especially the ladies will lend their assistance, thereby helping the company, which is in a flourishing condition, thirteen applications being received at the last meeting.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The Senate committee on commerce has nearly completed the river and harbor bill. It is possible but not probable that a few unimportant changes may be made.

The items in the House bill have been increased to an aggregate of $3,483,275, and others have been decreased to an aggregate of $615,500—net increase $2,867,775. The total appropriation by the Senate bill is $18,049,975. The following are among the changes made in the House bill, the amounts given being the totals of the appropriations recommended by the Senate committee:

Virginia—Norfolk harbor $250,000, Appomattox River $15,000, New River $10,000, James River (decrease) $100,000.

North Carolina—Cape Fear River $255,000, Contentia Creek $15,000, Neuse River $30,000, Pamlico and Tar River $5,000, Bogue Sound $10,000, Yadkin River $10,000.

South Carolina—Winyaw Bay $25,000.

Georgia—Savannah $75,000, Cumberland Sound (decrease) $100,000, Chattahoochee River (decrease) $10,000; Flint River (decrease) $10,000, Oconee River (decrease) $7,500.

Florida—Choctawhatchee River (decrease) $7,500, Conecuh and Cambria River (decrease) $7,500.

Alabama—Black Warrior River (decrease) $7,500.

Mississippi—Big Black River appropriation is stricken out.

Tennessee—Cumberland River (decrease) $50,000, Mussel Shoals (decrease) $250,000.

General and Special Premiums.

The following general and special premiums for Department A., Field Crops, have been offered for the next Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society—the former, by the Association, the latter, by the business men of Fayetteville:

F. W. Thornton, $25 cash for best exhibition by a farmer in field products and live stock.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre of lowland, not less than 75 bushels, $10; also, J. Samuel Maultsby, cotton sweep.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre of upland, not less than 40 bushels, $5; also, A. S. Huske & Co., Boy Clipper plow; also, W. J. Green, 5 gallons of wine.

For largest yield of cotton on one acre, not less than 2,000 lbs., $15; also, J. Sam'l Maultsby, cotton sweep.

For best bale of cotton, not less than 450 lbs., exhibited by the producer, $5; also, J. N. Smith & Co., 2 gallons of gin oil; also, B. E. Sedberry, 1 gallon of gin oil; also, J. & O. Evans, 2 bushels of cotton seed.

For largest yield of wheat on one acre, Merchant Mills, $5.

For largest crop of oats, rye, field peas and rice on one acre, $5 each.

For largest crop of sweet potatoes, on not less than half an acre and not less than 300 bushels to the acre, $5; also, A. S. Huske & &o., Boy Clipper plow; also, J. Sam'l Maultsby, No. 50 plow.

For largest yield of native grass on one acre, $5; also, A. Overbaugh, Poland China pig.

For largest yield of turnips on one acre, $3; also, Walter Watson's half-dozen Planters' steel hoes.

For largest crop of millet on one acre, not less than 4,000 lbs., $3.

For largest yield of peanuts on one acre, $3; also, J. W. Hollingsworth, No. 40 plow.

For largest yield of clover on one acre, $5; for largest crop of chufas and orchard grass, $3 each.

The committee will not award any premium where the yield is not creditable.

The measurement of the land and the quantity raised per acre must be vouched for by two respectable and disinterested witnesses.

The above premiums are offered to the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Moore, Harnett, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen and Pender.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On the afternoon of the 29th ult., Mrs. SIBBIE JOHNSON, relict of the late Charles Johnson. The funeral services took place from the residence of the deceased yesterday afternoon.

MCLAURIN.—In Cumberland county, N. C., May 18, 1886, AGNES, wife of Robt. McLaurin aged about 65 years. She was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah McCorquodale, of Argyle, Scotland, and immigrated to this country in 1840. She was a consistent member of Galatia Presbyterian Church.

WILKERSON.—On the morning of the 27th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN WILKERSON, aged 83 years. This venerable lady, whose domestic virtues and christian graces had united to her many loving friends, had been for years a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and died in the assurance of a blessed immortality.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	8½@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	10½@11	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	6½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	6@7	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	20@21	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	25@30	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7½@8
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	8@9
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS,	75
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	55@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	40@60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 26½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., June 30, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 8¾ cents. Spirits firm at 29 cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

EVERY BOTTLE OF SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge is guaranteed to give satisfaction if used according to directions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—VALUABLE—

Farm, Mill and Woodland

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court, in the partition proceedings therein pending, in which Arch'd McDiarmid and others were plaintiffs and Alex. McArthur and others were defendants, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at public auction, that valuable farm known as "THE McARTHUR HOME PLACE," where Alex. McArthur now lives. This place contains about 450 acres, and is located about three and one-half miles from Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of J. P. McLean, Wm. Elliott and others and the famous TOKAY and PINE PARK vineyards. A considerable portion of the farm is

RIVER BOTTOM,

And is Very Fertile,

while the uplands are well adapted to the culture of

Fruits and Grapes.

On the place are

A Good Residence, Outhouses and Stables, a Good Orchard

And a Fine Water-Power and Grist Mill.

This property will be sold for division. Terms, one-half cash and the remainder in six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until last payment.

N. W. RAY,
R. S. HUSKE,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
R. S. HUSKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
Defendants' Attorneys. july 1-ts

To My Patrons, My Friends and the Public:

Any Prices

GIVEN BY RESPONSIBLE HOUSES

Will CHEERFULLY be met

By Headquarters.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the Democrats of Cumberland County held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Saturday, July 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The Democrats of the several townships (except Cross Creek) are requested to meet at their usual times and places on Saturday, July 10, to appoint delegates to the County Convention. The Democrats of Cross Creek township will meet at the Town Hall, on Friday night, July 9, at 8½ o'clock, for the same purpose.

By order of Executive Committee.
july 1-tm GEO. M. ROSE, Ch'm'n.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Remarkable TUMBLING!

While in New York a few days ago, I secured some UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS in

Gents' Underwear,

and my customers shall have full benefit of my good luck. A partial list is appended:

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts.
My price, 42c.; regular price elsewhere, 60c.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts.
My price, 48c.; regular price elsewhere, 75c.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts.
My price, 58c.; regular price elsewhere, 90c.

Gents' Laundried Shirts.
My price, 75c; regular price elsewhere, $1.00.

Gents' Laundried Shirts.
My price, $1; regular price elsewhere, $1.25.

Gents' Brown Drawers.
My price, 25c; regular price elsewhere, 40c.

Gents' Bleached Drawers.
My price, 35c.; regular price elsewhere, 50c.

Gents' Bleached Drawers.
My price, 40c.; regular price elsewhere, 60c.

Gents' Bleached Drawers.
My price, 50c.; regular price elsewhere, 75c.

My price for

BOYS' SHIRTS,

—48c.;—

Regular price elsewhere, 75c.

We have 16 cases of these goods, consequently we can furnish any size, and in any quantity desired. A careful examination will convince you that these are really and truly

Remarkable Bargains.

FRANK THORNTON.
july 1 1t

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

—AT COST.—

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Seek and You Will Find

that the cheapest place to buy your Shoes is the Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner. They are not overstocked, but have a nice assortment of seasonable goods, which were made to order, out of the best material, after the newest and most comfortable styles. They will sell you better shoes for less money than you formerly paid for inferior goods. Give them a trial.
july 1 apl 22-3m

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals.

Send for circular. july 1-tf

Jelly Cups, Jelly Glasses.

MARKED DOWN NEARLY HALF.

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Turnip Seed.

Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."
july 1 tf

Fruit Jars.

Mason's Imperial.

PRICES REDUCED.

At Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Wanted.

A GOOD PRACTICAL PRINTER.

Address COLE'S PRINTING OFFICE,
july 1-1t Sanford, N. C.

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,
Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.
june 17 tf

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
july 1 1t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

Assignee's Sale.

The entire stock of goods of Messrs. STRAUSS BROS. is offered for sale at

New York Cost.

This is a large and varied stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, &c.

These are all seasonable goods, that may be bought at first cost, as my duties as assignee compel me to close them out.

A rare opportunity for the public and country merchants, as all may know *this* is no advertising dodge.

R. W. HARDIE, Assignee
of Strauss Bros.,
No. 63 North Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
june 17 in-3t

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON, S. A. PHILLIPS,
A. S. HUSKE & CO., GEO. A. THOMSON,
D. H. RAY & CO., A. GARRASON,
CHARLES HAIGH, A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
W. J. McDONALD, D. M. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE, J. L. ALLEN,
J. C. THOMSON, W. J. BOONE & CO.,
J. R. VANN, E. F. MOORE,
AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17 1y

Seasonable Goods.

As the Heated Term Approaches,

J. D. BROWN & CO.

have made ample preparations to supply the demands of those who wish to partake of refreshing cream from dainty ware or drink cooling beverages from delicate glass.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

Show a prettiest line of Ice Cream Sets

ever exhibited in this market. They also carry a full assortment of Ice Cream Saucers and Plates in colored glass, French and American China, Porcelain and Ironstone.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

will show you beautiful Berry and Fruit Dishes in Bohemian Glass. They also carry quantities of Fruit Dishes, footed and flat, in China and American glass.

AT BROWN'S CROCKERY STORE

can be found German cut-glass Decanters and Wine Glasses to match. They have American goods for those who prefer cheaper and less fragile ware.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

carry Champagne and Lemonade Glasses and Cups in the beautiful Bohemian colored glass. Their Water Sets—Pitchers and Glasses to match—in same goods are selling rapidly and are a stylish addition to a handsome sideboard. The lovers of iced buttermilk will find Pitchers in every shape and color at Brown's Crockery Store.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

merely mention these few articles of seasonable goods, but visitors to their new store will be shown handsome Dinner Sets and Tea Sets in French and American goods. Their stock of Porcelain, Ironstone and C. C. Ware is simply immense. They are well-stocked with Agate Ware, Tin Goods of every sort, Wood and Willow Ware, Rockingham and Yellow Goods, and everything in the housefurnishing line.

THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK

having been reduced by large sales, they found it necessary to make extensive additions thereto, and are now heavily stocked in this line.
june 10 tf

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13-tf GEO. A. BURNS.

Snow Cream,

A DELICIOUS NEW

The Old Home.

It stands upon the hillside, with the tall elms
bending o'er it,
The homestead with the lilacs by the door,
And the quaint, old-fashioned garden, gently
sloping down before it—
I see it just as in the days of yore.

I remember how the sunshine fell across the
golden meadows,
Beyond the wooden doorstep, old and worn,
And how the summer cloudlets cast their
quickly-fleeting shadows
On distant fields of rustling, ripening corn.

In the pleasant, roomy kitchen I see my father
sitting,
With leather-covered Bible open wide,
While my sweet-faced mother listens, as she
lays away her knitting
And rocks the old red cradle by her side.

Three brown-eyed little children, with tangled
golden tresses,
When ev'ning prayer in simple words is said,
Come clinging round her neck, with loving,
soft caresses,
Then merrily go tripping off to bed.

O! happy years of childhood, with thoughts so
true and loving,
And sweet and guileless days so full of rest,
Our old hearts love to linger, after all our
years of roving,
And clasp fond mem'ry's pictures to our
breast.

Shall we ever in that country, the bright and
glorious heaven,
Win back the simple innocence and bliss
We knew when, in our childhood, in the dear
old home at even,
We received our angel mother's good-night
kiss?

—*Emily G. Wetherbee in Boston Journal.*

Lisette.

Her smile is like the radiance
That shimmers round the rose,
When first it meets the wooing glance
That happy morning throws.
Her breath is like the summer breeze
That wanders from the wild,
And whispers to the mellow bees
Of dewy buds beguiled.

The raptures of her voice enthrall
The birds among the bowers;
Her little feet as lightly fall
As dew upon the flowers.
But why, oh! why, with trembling string
Pursue the minstrel's art?
The sweetest rhyme can never sing
The charms that win my heart.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Woman's Rights.

Silas is a country character, who means well. He tries to earn a living and "tinkers around" at odd jobs and chores and whatever he can get to do, but he works a good deal as he talks—with a painful drawl that is very suggestive of that state of natural restfulness which his ilk call "born tired." Silas came to mend a fence the other day for one of his patrons in the suburban village where he belongs, with a peculiar air of festivity about him. He had on a bright, new necktie of blue Japanese silk, and his honest face was covered by an expansive grin all the time he was receiving his orders.

"You seem happy, Silas," said Mr. Blank, with some curiosity, when he had finished about the fence.

"Ya-as," drawled Silas. "Ya-as, I've been a gittin' married this mornin'."

"Married! You? Why, Silas, man alive, what on earth have you gone and done that for? You can't support yourself as it is!"

"Wull," said Silas, "I ken pooty near support myself, 'n' I think it's a darn pity if she can't help some!"

Paralyzed the Court.

A young woman from the country was suing her ex-sweetheart for breach of promise, and the lawyers were as usual making all sorts of inquisitive questions. "You say," remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, with a blush. "How close?" "Close enough so's one cheer was all the sittin' room needed." "And you say he put his arm around you?" "No I didn't." "What did you say, then." "I said he put both arms around me." "Then what?" "He hugged me." "Very hard?" "Yes, he did; so durn hard that I came purty near hollerin' right out." "Why didn't you holler?" "Cause I was afeerd he'd stop." The court fell off the bench and had to be carried out and put under the hydrant for the purpose of resuscitation.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Stuffed Eggs.

Work four ounces of boiled or potted ham to a smooth paste; add a pinch of cayenne and a teaspoonful of anchovy paste. Hard-boil six eggs, when cold remove the shells; cut a thin slice of the large end of each; take out the yolks and put them in a mortar with a third of their bulk of table butter; a little salt and nutmeg; add the ham and very little hot soup or water; heat it gently; press the paste into the empty whites; arrange neatly on a dish, small end upward; garnish liberally to hide the lower end, and serve.

Jelly Roll.

Three eggs, one cup of prepared flour and one of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, jelly or jam; rub the butter into the sugar, add the beaten eggs to the flour, and pour into a broad baking pan, well greased. Bake rapidly, and while still warm spread with jelly, jam or marmalade. Roll it up, with a band of soft cloth about it to keep it in shape, and do not move this until the cake is cold and firm.

Onion Pickles, Appetizing if Unromantic.

Put a peck of small white onions into brine sufficiently strong to bear an egg. Let them stand for three or four days, then take them out and let them lie in cold water one day. Put them into the kettle with good, strong vinegar, a little allspice and one ounce of turmeric mixed with a little vinegar. Add a small piece of alum to make them brittle, and let them boil until tender, but don't cook them.

Ground Rice Pudding.

Boil a large tablespoonful of ground rice in a pint of new milk after first mixing it into a smooth paste with a little cold water or milk; add for flavoring half a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a thinly-pared lemon rind. When cold add a quarter of a pound of sugar creamed up with the same quantity of butter, and two well-beaten eggs. Bake with a crust around, in pie plates.

Whortleberry Pie.

Pour just enough boiling water on the fruit to prevent it from sticking to the bottom of the preserving kettle. Boil a minute, sweeten and pour into a pie-plate lined with paste. Dredge with flour, cover with paste and bake.

Blackberry Pie.

Pick the berries, but do not wash them. Stew slightly, sweeten, pour into a pie-plate, lined with paste. Flavor with extract of nutmeg, dredge with flour, put on a top crust and bake.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

THE FARMER'S ORCHARD.

Fruit Culture Pays, and Care and Manure Make it Pay.

Josiah Hooper in North Carolina Farmer.

Fruit culture has proved a paying venture, even to persons who rented land for that purpose. Surely, then, the farmer, with the necessary elements, fertilizers and land at his disposal, ought to realize a fair profit from this pursuit. And yet, it is a fact that farmers' orchards do not pay. Let us examine some of the causes of this failure.

Ignorance stands at the head of the list. Fruit-growing is a business with intricate details. It is difficult to master these, and it is equally as vain to hope for success without adequate knowledge as to expect to become rich in any other business or profession without studious preparation. A study of books is not alone sufficient; neither will close observation answer all our needs. The man who succeeds must gain information by experiment and hard work. After he has sufficient knowledge to conduct his business properly, and has a system that will govern all his works, then, and then alone, he can leave the less important work to subordinates. But the time will never come when this acquired knowledge and skill are not needed, and the important features of his business can never be left to other hands than his own.

Out of ignorance springs the prevailing idea that trees and plants will take care of themselves, and if they do not thrive the loss is attributed to poor luck. The excuse so often offered by the unsuccessful, that trees will not grow now as they did for our grandfathers, has no truth in it. Our best fruit growers obtain results to-day better than our grandfathers ever hoped for or dreamed of.

Over-confidence in their own ability is a fruitful source of failure with many novices, and this, too, springs from ignorance. Such persons have often much theoretical knowledge, but, never having tried the application of their theories, they practically know nothing to the purpose. We cannot have too much book knowledge, but this must be tempered and broadened by practical application before it can be trusted.

Parsimony in the use of fertilizers, as well as in the employment of labor, is another fruitful cause of failure. Many farmers begrudge the smallest amount of manure to fruit trees, and yet will lavish it on crops that fail to pay the cost of cultivation. The mere mention of top-dressing the orchard is sufficient to induce an incredulous smile, if not a long argument on the extravagance of book-farmers with more cash than sense. And yet the dying unproductive trees that have been left to neglect and starvation prove that this parsimony is in fact a waste, and examples of such orchards are seen in every county, while the orchards that pay are those upon which labor and manure have been used without stint. Here, as in many other place, liberality is true economy.

Improvements on the Farm.

From the Rural Record.

Every owner and cultivator of a farm should aim to make, each year, some permanent improvements thereupon. Whether his farm be large or small, the value may be greatly enhanced by making additions and improvements in the way of buildings and fences, the planting of fruit gardens and orchards, the clearing of land, and adopting other measures to render his premises more attractive and productive. The appearance of a farm often makes a great difference in the price it will command if offered for sale, for in this as in many other matters, do people judge by appearances. Hence a good, neat and convenient dwelling house and out-buildings, with fences, shrubbery, flower and vegetable gardens and orchards to correspond—always tend to materially enhance the value of one's farm. Of course there are other items of equal or greater importance in estimating the value of a farm. The first is its fertility or productive capacity. The man who increases the fertility of his acres, thereby increasing their yield annually, materially adds to their money value and advances the real worth of his premises correspondingly. This is a matter to which too little attention is given by many farmers. They go on carelessly and negligently, allowing the soil to degenerate from year to year, when by adopting improved methods of culture and management the result would be the increased fertility and productiveness.

Worthless Orchards can be Renovated.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This is an important fact to know, since the majority of farmers' orchards that have reached their "middle age" are in that condition. This is not a novel idea, nor is the work of bringing these neglected trees into the fruitful condition of their youth an expensive or difficult one. If the branches are cut severely back, the old dead bark scraped off trunk and branches, and this followed by a thorough washing with soft soap and sulphur, new bark will form as smooth and soft as that on a young tree. The soil needs restoring as well, and as the roots are presumably in the same condition as the branches, it will be wise to stir the surface of the ground beneath the tree as far as the limbs extend.

This will not only have a tendency to start root action, but it will permit the fertilizing material when reduced to a liquid form to enter the surface more readily. Stimulating growth by the application of any kind of plant-food should be done liberally. Good, rich, decomposed manure is the most certain in its effect to cure. Ground bones and unleached wood ashes are indispensable; they cannot be surpassed for imparting health and vigor to flagging vegetation. Laugh as we will at the old-fashioned plan of whitewashing trees, the practice is one to be recommended. Lime destroys insects in the earlier stages of life, restores health and acts as an incentive to growth.

Sober Words of a Prosperous Farmer.

From the Monroe Enquirer.

We had the pleasure of spending a night recently with Mr. John O. Alexander, an intelligent and successful farmer in Providence township, Mecklenburg county. Every thing within and without his residence indicated progressiveness and thrift. We are always gratified to see prosperous farmers. We lost no time in interviewing Mr. Alexander about his farming methods. We asked him if he made his supplies for his family and stock on his farm, or did he rely upon making cotton to buy his supplies. He replied he made all his bread and meat and provender at home. He told us his rule was to make his farm provide for itself and leave his cotton to be a surplus. We asked him if he knew a farmer in his section who had pursued this policy who had been unsuccessful. He said he did not. We asked him if he knew a farmer who had pursued the policy of relying upon cotton to purchase bread and meat and stock food, as well as net income, who might be said to be thrifty. He said he did not.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

The special postal delivery in Boston is decreasing because of bad service.

About $3,000,000 worth of American made locomotives are sent abroad every year.

General Grant's book has been translated into the tea-chest hieroglyphics of Japan.

The wife of Senator Hearst spends every year in charities between twenty and thirty thousand dollars.

It is now believed that coal dust suspended in the air of mines is alone sufficient to cause an explosion.

A genius has invented an "odometer," a little machine to attach to a vehicle to register the distance traveled.

Professor J. Norman Lockyer recommends that only slit spectroscopes be used for photographic registration of eclipses.

The world uses 40,000 barrels of petroleum per day. America has enough on hand to supply the demand for three years.

Chauncey M. Depew tells a Chicago reporter that his company never ran a fast train from New York to Chicago that paid.

The explored coal beds of Ireland according to the latest bluebook, contain about 200,000,000 tons of workable coal, chiefly anthracite.

Henry Ward Beecher has sailed for Europe, and was accompanied down the bay by the *Grand Republic*, having on board 1,600 of his friends.

The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad company, of New York, paid to the city $40,000 due as rental for the franchise granted the Broadway Surface Railway company.

The Panama Railway was the first railway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of the great isthmus that connects North and South America, and was completed at the beginning of 1855. It extends from Aspinwall city on the Caribbean Sea to Panama on the Pacific Ocean. The first train passed over on January 28, 1855.

An industrial and social revolution is progressing in Japan. It is remodeling itself according to the ways of western civilization. An effort was made some time ago to throw aside the cumbrous Chinese characters in which the language is printed and adopt the plain Roman letters, as used in English. The effort is meeting with great success.

Claus Sprechels, the real King of the Sandwich Islands, publishes a denial of the story that the nominal King intends to sell out the islands to a European syndicate for ten million dollars. Mr. Sprechels does not give the inside reason why the sale will not be made. No confidence will be violated in stating that Sprechels owns all that is worth owning in the Hawaiian domain, and he thinks he can make more money by holding on to his estate than by selling it for ten millions of dollars.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

The Coal of Alabama.

The available coal of Alabama, collected into one lump, would be forty-five miles long by twenty-five miles wide by ten feet thick. A breaking off of 5,000 tons daily from the lump would leave a large part of it untouched at the expiration of 6,000 years.

Consumption of Cotton.

The consumption of cotton by mills in the United States for the nine months ended May 31, was 1,945,503 bales, against 1,536,110 bales for the corresponding time last year, showing an increase of over 400,000 bales. The increase in Southern consumption was 30,000 bales.

The World's Working-Power.

An English statistical writer says that while population in Europe and the United States has risen thirty-four per cent. since 1850, working-power has increased 105 per cent, and as a consequence of this five men can now accomplish as much as six in 1870, or eight in 1850. The world's steam power is now five and a half times what it was in 1850.

Photographing in the Dark.

The possibility of photographing in the dark has been shown by Abney, an English experimenter. He has succeeded in preparing plates which are sensitive to the rays lying beyond the red end of the spectrum—the dark heat rays—and with such plates used with a rock salt lens it should be possible to photograph bodies having a high temperature, although that temperature may be far below that necessary to render them self-luminous.

Brewers in England.

A matter which is attracting much attention in England is the rapid diminution of the number of brewers. Sixteen years ago the brewers of the United Kingdom numbered 32,000. Between 1870 and 1880 they grew fewer at the rate of a thousand a year, and at the last-mentioned date only mustered some 22,000. In 1881 they had become reduced to 15,000. Since then the decline has been less rapid, but still they are yearly losing ground to a surprising extent. They number at the present time only 13,000, or 19,000 less than sixteen years ago. Were there a corresponding decrease in the consumption of beer it would be a cause of great rejoicing to temperance advocates; but such is not the case, though the temperance movement has had a perceptible effect upon the business, and it is expected to still further curtail it. The great cause is the levying of a duty upon beer instead of upon malt, which has had the effect of concentrating the business in fewer hands.

Paper Pulleys.

A new use has been found for paper in the manufacture of paper pulleys, by the American Paper Pulley Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. Three patents for these pulleys were issued to E. B. Martindal last October. One for a composite pulley, formed of a cast iron hub, a web or body made of paper, pasted and pressed into a solid block of the thickness to give it the required strength, and this web surrounded with a cast or wrought iron rim, secured to the web by means of knees or flanges rivited through the rim and the paper. By actual test, it has been found that the rim having a uniform bearing upon the paper body, it is more steady, even and perfect than any iron pulley. The other two pulleys patented are, with the exception of the hub, made entirely of paper. One is constructed with a web or body the same as that used for an iron-faced pulley, and this web forms a part of the face. Paper or pasteboard is then cut into rings and pasted and pressed upon either side, of sufficient thickness to make the required width of face. The rim thus formed is riveted solidly, and turned up to receive the belt. The other is constructed in much the same manner that paper vessels are made—by pasting and pressing sheets of paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known and valuable

CROSS CREEK WATER-POWER,

together with factory site, five tenement houses in fair order, 9 acres of land attached.

Included with the property is the "CLOCK POND," and 23 acres of land contiguous thereto.

This power will run about 75 looms with all the necessary machinery, and is a rare opportunity for a fine investment, being distant not more than one-fourth of a mile from the business part of town.

☞ Terms liberal. Apply to

J. R. LEE.

Evening *News* copy. june 3-tf

CALL AND SEE THE

AURORA WATCH,

WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY

1,500

WATCHMAKERS

TO BE

The Best Made

FOR THE MONEY,

AND FOR WHICH WE ARE

SOLE AGENTS

AT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

jan 21 tf

THE GRAPE CURE.

Sal-Muscatelle

IN AMERICA

WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY!

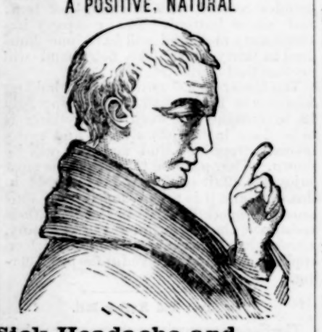
The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Eminent physicians claim this achievement a new era in the allied science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.

Sal-Muscatelle

A POSITIVE, NATURAL



Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It applies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it is the simplest and best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your home and on your travels. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn-out.

Prepared by the

LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only."

☞ Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1968, New York City.

Mention this paper.

—AGENT—

B. E. SEDBERRY, Druggist,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

feb 4-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Town Lot for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Superior Court in the case of James Tucker against Stephen Council, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., sell to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the house and lot on North street where said Stephen Council's family now reside, containing about three-quarters of an acre. Terms cash.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
R. S. HUSKE,
Commissioners.

june 3-ts

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—THE FINEST—

CRAB APPLE VINEGAR,

Guaranteed Pure.

Four Years Old,

At Headquarters.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

BILL OF FARE

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS:

Now that we are beating around for appetizing food,

HEADQUARTERS

would suggest,

For Breakfast:

Broiled Chipped Beef,
N. C. Roe Herring, Shore Mess Mackerel,
Spiced Pig Feet—nicely browned or fried in batter,
Prepared Cheese and Maccaroni,
Canned Corn Beef, and Irish Potatoes—baked or stewed,
Cream Cod Fish Balls,
Samps, Hominy, Oatmeal,
Fresh Creamery Butter or Pure Syrup lavishly applied to the "staff of life" gently floated on Blended Coffee,
Java, Laguira or Rio Coffee.

And for those who clerk in a grocery, dry goods or any other abominable store, and anxiously desire to put in 14 to 18 hours for a day, may have added

THE OLD, RELIABLE STANDBY,

Ham and Eggs.

LUNCHEON:

Anything you can get,

And you can get ANYTHING you want at

HEADQUARTERS.

Dinner:

A substitute for a half-grown chicken (right now) would be a large fat hen, recently raised from the brood. Prepare as time, not taste, would suggest.

A quick meal may in make-up be had from

Canned Lima Beans, Sugar Corn,
Marrowfat Peas, Succotash,
Tomatoes, Asparagus, Irish Potatoes,
Lettuce, Turnips, Peas,
And a most delicate strain on the imagination.

The Old, Reliable Ham may find a resting-place where so-called young mutton or tender beef would only adorn. Yea, Fulton Market Beef when cold, Poached Eggs, or Deviled Eggs, as time and taste may prescribe.

The superfluities called DESERT:

Positively no waste, if prepared from Flour, Butter, Sugar, Eggs, Extracts, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Fruits and Nuts sold at

HEADQUARTERS.

Supper,

(Signifying Tea)

Like a crazy quilt, will be quite as tasteful with

Boss Lunch Milk Biscuit,
Finely Chipped Beef, Canned Mackerel,
Spiced Salmon, Lunch Tongue,
Smoked Tongue, Clams, Oysters,
Potted and Deviled Meats, or

SARDINES,

Wilson's and Larrabee's Crystal Wafers and Soda Crackers,

Fresh Fancy Cakes and Crackers, gently coaxed down and soothingly bathed in Blended Tea or Tea as Green as Black can be.

—Add such—

Table Creamery Butter

as is sold at HEADQUARTERS,

and hesitate not to send for anything herein mentioned—or anything I have failed to mention—and you may rise up and call me. Bless'd if I don't send it to you.

Adieu until we meet at

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Proprietor.

To-Day's Freight:

Horsford's Bread Preparation,
Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Oranges and Bananas,
Butter, Pickles and Nails.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters.

may 20-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL.
PLOW IRON AND STEEL.
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
HORSE SHOE NAILS.
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

The Red Springs Hotel

—IS NOW PREPARED—

TO ACCOMMODATE SUMMER VISITORS.

THE HOTEL AND THE SPRINGS

are owned and controlled by one and the same company, and are located about 100 yards from the depot

In a Beautiful, Shaded Grove.

Guests stopping at The Springs Hotel enjoy all the advantages of the resort, with its WELL-SHADED GROUNDS, and every effort will be put forth to make their stay pleasant and homelike.

The Springs are distant about 75 yards from the Hotel and are reached by a pleasant walk, well-protected from the heat of the sun.

For terms, etc., apply to

MRS. WM. PRIOR,

june 3-1m pd Red Springs, N. C.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,

dec 3-tf Proprietor.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

PURE AND GENUINE

MEDICINES and CHEMICALS

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY.
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES, SOAPS,
POTASH, STARCH, DYE STUFFS
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We have just received a SECOND SUPPLY of

LANDRETH'S

New Crop Garden and Flower Seeds,

Always RELIABLE,

and are now ready to supply the demand with

Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.

feb 26-tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE.

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE MONUMENT MADE!

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible

Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

MANUFACTURED BY
MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT CONN.

J. B. STARR, Agent,

dec 24-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:50 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	
	Dinner at Fayetteville.	

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 a. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leave Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:0 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.

nov 26 tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glass and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 12, 1885. 109-tf

MERCHANT MILLS,

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

—AT—

R.R.
T.T.T.
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N N N N N N N N
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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by

H. R. HORNE,

dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C

AWNINGS, TENTS, FLAGS, SAILS. CANVAS COVERS of all kinds. Also a full line of AWNING GOODS. T. H. HOOPER & CO.,

143 Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.

We make everything that can be made of canvas.

june 3 1m